stricted to North West Himalaya, from which, however, it may be distinguished as follows:

Wings of the fruit prolonged little, if at all, along the pedicel; fruit, including pedicel, about 1 cm long ... *P. dumetorum*
Wings of the fruit prolonged towards the base of the pedicel; fruit, including pedicel, 1.5-2 cm long ... *P. pterocarpum*

Distribution: Europe, North and West Asia, INDIA (Kunawar to Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh).

ORCHIDACEAE

Oberonia demissa Lindl. Fol. Orchid. Oberon. 4: 1859; J. D. Hooker in Ic. Plant. t. 1785 B. 1888 and in Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 680. 1888; King and Pantling in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. 8: 9. 1898; Seidenfaden and Smitinand in The Orchids of Thailand, part II, no. 1: 157. 1959. (Fig. 1).

Small tufted epiphyte. *Leaves* 3.5-4 × 0.8 × 1 cm, coriaceous, linear, oblong, acute, falcate, uppermost leaf grooved. *Scape* 3 cm long, erect or recurved, densely flowered, obscurely whorled; *bract* 1.5 mm, green, ovate, acute, erose-dentate; *flowers* minute, 1-2 mm across, greenish-yellow; *sepals* subequal, orbicular, 0.8-1 mm long, entire, reflexed; *petals* elliptic, obtuse, erose-dentate; spreading; *lip* about 1 mm long, reddish, 3-lobed; *lateral lobes* oblong, blunt, falcate, erose-dentate; *mid-lobe* quadrate-orbicular with broad emarginate apex, erose-dentate edges; *column* very short; ovary about 1 mm greenish.

Flowering and fruiting: July-November.

Specimens examined: SIKKIM: Tropical valleys, July 1892, *Pantling* 238 (CAL.); Valleys of the Teesta, Oct. 1898, *Pantling* 238 (CAL.). MEGHALAYA: Pontung Forest, Jaintea Hill, *A. S. Rao* 56756 (ASSAM).

Distribution: India (Sikkim, Meghalaya).

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COELOGYNE GLANDULOSA LINDL. AND ITS TWO NEW VARIETIES

During a recent study of the genus *Coelogyne* in India, the authors found that the taxonomy of *C. glandulosa* was in confusion with *C. mossiae*, chiefly due to faulty protologue and later erroneous interpretation of the latter species. This point was discussed in detail and the description of *C. mossiae* amended by us in a recent work (Das and Jain 1978). The characters involved in this confusion were the size and shape of leaves and number and nature of keels. As a result of our study, two new varieties of *C. glandulosa* have been discovered.

We have studied several specimens having two keels and short leaves like the ones illustrated by Rolfe for *C. mossiae* in Gardner's Chronicle (1894), by Pfitzer and Kanzlin in Pflanzenreich (1907) and by Fyson in Flora of Nilgiri and Pulney Hill-tops (1915). The facies of these plants is different from true *C. mossiae* and in spite of their two keels it is considered not proper to place them under *C. mossiae*. These plants resemble *C. glandulosa* in their facies and

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size and shape of leaves as well as flowers but differ in number of keels on the labellum. Also the keels are more entire and less glandular. Therefore, these specimens are treated as a separate variety, *C. glandulosa* Lindl. var. *sathyanarayanae* Das et Jain.

Another collection also from peninsular India showed four keels on the labellum. The keels are more or less entire but bear distinct glands. This is treated as another variety, *C. glandulosa* Lindl. var. *bournei* Das et Jain.

Coelogyne glandulosa Lindl., Fol. Orch. Coelog. 6, 1854; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 835, 1890; Pfitz. & Kranzl. in Pflanzenreich 32: 62, 1907; Fischer in Gamble's Fl. Pres. Madras 3: 999. 1928.

var. 1. **Coelogyne glandulosa** Lindl. var. **glandulosa**

Epiphytic or lithophytic herbs. *Rhizome* creeping, stout, *c.* 1 cm thick, covered with scales; *scales* 0.5-1 cm long, 0.8-1.2 cm broad, ovate, acute, entire, scarious, brown, persistent: *roots* 0.1-0.2 cm thick, long, covered with woolly hairs, profusely branched. *Pseudobulbs* 0.5-1.2 cm apart, 3-8 cm long, 1.2 cm thick, ovoid, slightly curved when old, ridged and furrowed, sheathed with scales; scales 3-9.5 cm long, 1.5-3 cm broad, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, acute, entire, striated, brownish, scarious, persistent. *Leaves* sessile or subsessile; *petiole* 0.5-1.5 cm long, channelled, *lamina* 9-20 cm long, 2.3-4.6 cm broad, elliptic-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acute, tapering towards base, entire, slightly undulate, coriaceous, green, 7-11-nerved. *Inflorescence* erect, lateral to the mature pseudobulb, synanthous, 13-23 cm long, 2-8-flowered, flowers 0.8-2 cm apart; *peduncle* 5-12 cm long, elongating up to 20 cm during fruiting. *Bracts* 2-4.8 cm long, 0.7-1.2 cm broad, elliptic-oblong, concave, acuminate, entire, inrolled, striated, scarious, brownish, persistent. *Flowers* pedicellate, 4-5 cm across, white, fragrant, the pedicellate ovary 1.7-2.7 cm long, 0.2-0.3 cm thick, slightly ridged. *Sepals* spreading, oblong-lanceolate, acute, entire, white, glabrous, subcarnose, 7-nerved; midnerve dorsally keeled; *dorsal sepal* 2.3-3 cm long, 0.9-1.3 cm broad; laterals 2.2 cm long, 0.7-1.2 cm broad. *Petals* spreading, 2.2-2.8 cm long, 1-1.4 cm broad, elliptic, acute, entire, white glabrous, subcarnose, 7-nerved, not keeled. *Labellum* 1.8-2.2 cm long, 1-1.3 cm broad when flattened, 3-lobed, white, tinged with yellow or orange in the middle; *midlobe* 1-1.2 cm long, 0.7-0.8 cm broad, elliptic, acute entire; *lateral lobes* 1-1.4 cm long, 0.5-0.6 cm broad, oblong, obtuse, entire, clasping the column; *keels* 3, extending up to base of midlobe, with glands, sometimes entire. *Column* slightly arched, 1.4-1.6 cm long, 0.3-0.4 cm broad, broadly winged, slightly bilobed at apex. *Anther* 1, 0.2-0.3 cm long, equally broad, 2-chambered. *Pollinia* 4, 0.1-0.2 cm long, 0.1 cm broad, attached in two pairs by granular caudicle. *Rostellum* transverse to the column, rounded in front, membranous. *Fruits* 3.5-4.5 cm, 1.6-2.3 cm thick, ellipsoid, ridged, on a 1.3-1.5 cm long petiole.

Flowering: May to June.

Fruiting: June onwards.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the glands on the keels.

Type locality: Nilgiri Hills, India.

Distribution: India: Tamil Nadu. World: India.

Endemism: This species is confined to peninsular India.

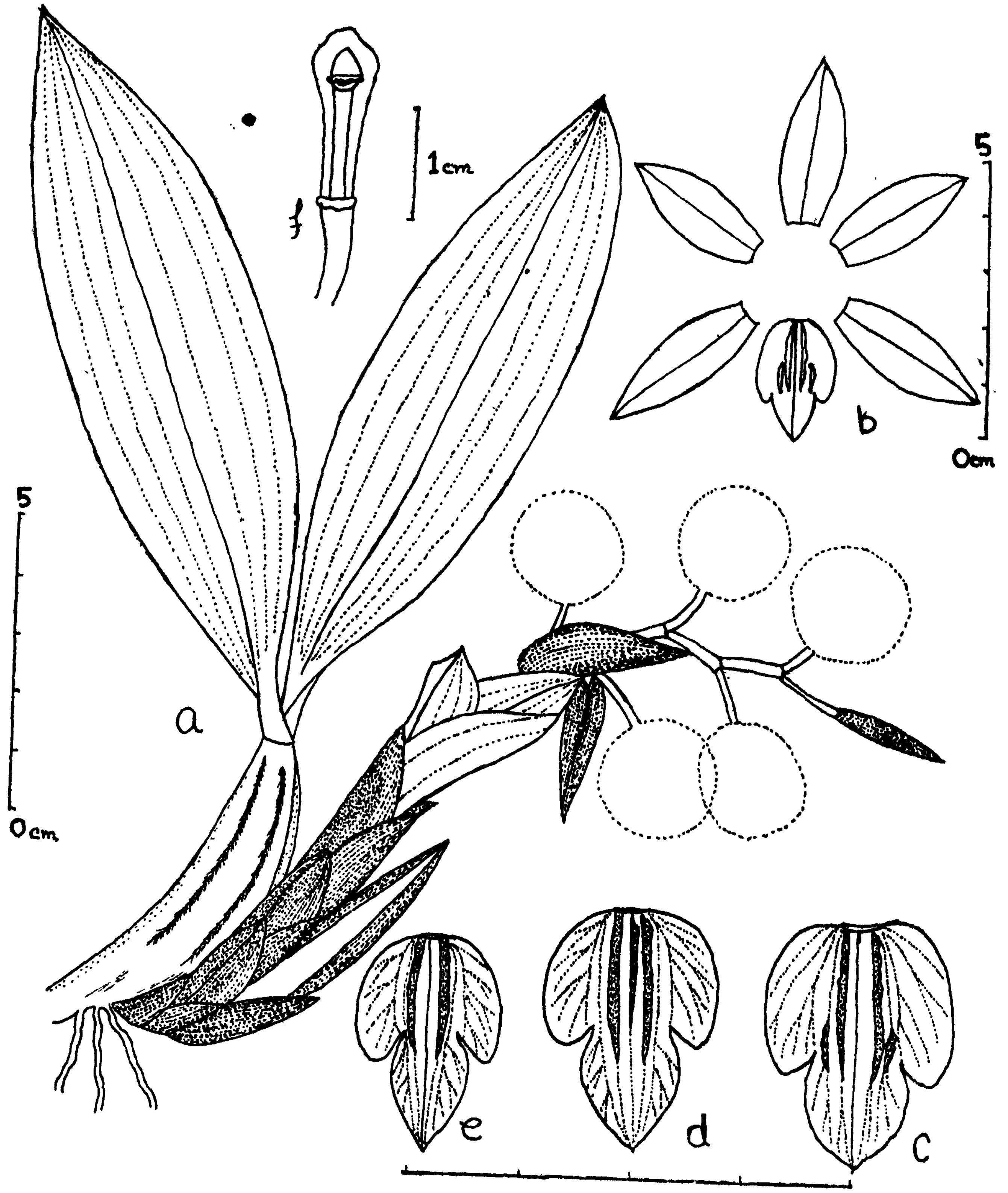
Material studied: Type—A photograph of the type *i.e.* the specimen of Wight's Ic. t. 1638 received from the R.B.G., Kew.

Herbarium specimens: INDIA: Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, 1. 5. 1928; *Bambower* 390 (MO); Kodaikanal, 1928, *Bambower* 54 (MO); Kodaikanal, Sept. 1916, *Fyson* 4014 (Madras—Pres. College); Kudramukh, May 1910, *Subba Rao* 20 (Madras—Pres. College).

var. 2. **Coelogyne glandulosa** Lindl. var. **sathyanarayanae** Das et Jain var. **nova**

Synonym: *C. mossiae* Rolfe in Kew Bull. 156, 1894 pro parte; Rolfe in Gard. Chron. 400, Fig. 49, 1894; Pfitz. & Kranzl. in Pflanzenreich 32: 50, 1907; Fyson, Fl. Nilgiri & Pulney Hill-tops 1: 388, 1915.

Differt a var. *glandulosa* labellis bicarinatis, carinae eglandulosus, integra, aequilonga.



Coelogyne glandulosa Lindl.

Figs. a-f: a. Habit of *C. glandulosa* Lindl. var. *bournei* Das et Jain (Bourne 2941). b. Perianth (Bourne 2941). c. Labellum (Bourne 2941). d. Labellum, *C. glandulosa* Lindl. var. *glandulosa* (Bambower 390).e. Labellum, *C. glandulosa* Lindl. var. *sathyanarayanae* Das et Jain (Saldanha 5211). f. Column (Bourne 2941).

Holotypus: *Saldanha* 5211 positus in herbario Blatter (BLAT).

This variety differs from var. *glandulosa* by its two keeled labellum and keels without glands, entire and equal in length.

Flowering: March.

Etymology: The plant is named to honour Dr. A. Sathyanarayana Rao, a keen field botanist known for his interest in orchids.

Type locality: Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills.

Distribution: India: Tamil Nadu.

Material studied : Holotype—Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, 10. 3. 1960, *Saldanha* 5211 (BLAT). Paratypes—Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, 10.3.1960, *Saldanha* 5209, 5210 (BLAT).

var. 3. **Coelogyne glandulosa** Lindl. var. **bournei** Das et Jain var. **nova**

Synonym: *C. glandulosa* Fyson, Fl. Nilgiri and Pulney Hill-tops 1: 388, 1915, pro parte.

Differt a var. *glandulosa* et var. *sathyanarayanae* carinae 4, fere integra, lateralia brevissima.

Holotypus: *Bourne* 2941 A positus in herbario regionali B.S.I. (MH).

This variety differs from var. *glandulosa* and var. *sathyanarayanae* by its almost entire 4 keels, the laterals being very short.

Flowering: May.

Etymology: Named after the collector of the type specimen.

Type locality: Poombarai, Pulney Hills.

Distribution: India: Tamil Nadu.

Material studied: Holotype—Pulney Hills, Poombarai, 26. 5. 1899, *Bourne* 2941 A (MH). Isotype—*Bourne* 2941 B (Madras—Pres. College).

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REFERENCE

DAS, SANDHYAJYOTI AND S. K. JAIN. The genus *Coelogyne* Lindl.—One new species and an amended description. *Orchid Review* 86: 195-199. 1978.

A NOTE ON *AMBLYANTHOPSIS BHOTANICA* (MYRSINACEAE) FROM INDIA

C. B. Clarke (1882) described 45 species from Indian Region under the genus *Ardisia* Sw.,; of these only 24 species were reported by him from within the present day India. On the basis of glabrous nature of the whole plant when mature, and crenate or denticulate nature of the leaf margin, Clarke placed *Ardisia membranacea* Wall. ex A. DC., *A. bhotanica* C. B. Clarke, and *A. wallichii* A. DC. in one taxonomic grouping. However, Mez (1902) erected a new genus *Amblyanthopsis* based on the first 2 species: *A. membranacea* (Wall. ex A. DC.) Mez from Assam and *A. bhotanica* (C. B. Clarke) Mez from Bhutan and distinguished the two genera as follows:

Ovules in one row, very often few or very few ... *Amblyanthopsis* Mez
Ovules in many rows, many or rarely fewer ... *Ardisia* Sw.

Subsequently two new species were added by Mez (1906) and Merrill (1919) from the Philippines.

Mez (1902), however, was wrong (vide Article 64 of the ICBN 1972) in treating *Ardisia sanguinolenta* Wall. ex Mez (1902), *non* Blume (1826) as the correct name of *A. wallichii* A. DC. (1834), *non* Thwaites (1860). The correct name for the species

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